

# WITHOUT AMENDMENT HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION OF SENATE DECLARING STATE OF WAR EXISTS

## WAR ARMY AND NAVY OF VAST STRENGTH IS ADMINISTRATION PLAN

### FIVE INDICTED IN MAIL ROBBERY CASE

SANTA FE, N. M., April 5.—Five persons were indicted by the federal grand jury here late today in connection with a robbery of the mails at Albuquerque February 21. Walter Roberts, Charles E. Garrett and Thomas Riley were charged with receiving parts of the proceeds of the theft. Walter Roberts was charged with aiding and abetting the crime. The robbery, it was said, involved \$5,000.

## PICKED GERMAN FORCE ATTACKS FRENCH FRONT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

The Germans and French have met in a sanguinary engagement northwest of Rheims, where the Germans with a picked force attacked on a front of about a mile and a half between St. Quentin and the Godat farm. The exact result of the battle is clouded by conflicting reports. Paris admits the Germans occupied portions of the French first line trenches but says the attack failed completely over the greater part of the front; that the French troops re-occupied almost immediately the captured positions and that counter attacks for the recapture of elements still held by the Germans are in progress. Berlin says the Germans inflicted a sanguinary reverse on General Nivelle's troops in this region and that 800 men were made prisoners. On the battle front in the region of St. Quentin there have been only artillery duels between the French and German forces. On their part of the line the British have captured the villages of Bessene, Boulogne and Bousme, northeast of Peronne. Here the Germans suffered heavy casualties by being caught in their own wire entanglements and raked by the fire of the British machine guns. Advancing gains for the British east and northeast of Metz-en-Couture also are chronicled by the British war office.

(Continued on Page Five)

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The vast scope of the administration's plans for a war army and navy were revealed today after a military budget of \$3,400,000,000 had been submitted to congress. In broad terms it is proposed to quadruple the enlisted strength of the navy and to have in service within a year an army of a million trained men, including the first 500,000 to be brought to the colors by selective conscription. Bills to carry out the program already are in the hands of the congressional military and naval committees. The budget is divided so that \$2,532,000,000 goes to the army and \$868,000,000 to the navy. These sums are in addition to the regular army appropriation bill of \$249,000,000 and appropriations totaling \$517,273,802, already available for the navy.

The navy's task will be to raise the present enlisted strength of 68,700 to 127,000 in the shortest possible time. It is estimated it will cost \$175,555,761 to do this. A lump sum appropriation of \$292,538,790 is asked to cover new construction and all other material expenses.

The army bill, drafted by the general staff, has been approved by President Wilson and the department decided today to make it public immediately upon passage of the war resolution by the house.

Actual and potential resources which, it is said, probably never have been equalled by any other nation in the history of the world, are brought into the great war under the American flag. Into the balance against Germany are thrown a navy in strength and efficiency among the foremost afloat; an army comparatively small but highly trained, backed by a citizenry of upward of 20,000,000 capable of military duty; industrial resources incomparable; the greatest in the world, already mobilized for public service; and the moral force of more than 100,000,000 Americans awakened to their country's peril and united behind their president with a patriotic fervor rekindling the spirit of '76.

Although much remains to be done, officials believe the nation's destinies are secure now, no matter how stubborn or prolonged may be the pressure of German militarism or how wide the scope of German intrigue. The slowly maturing preparedness sentiment has borne fruit in military, naval and industrial preparations which already have put the United States on a defense basis not even hoped for two years ago.

The navy, always the first line of defense, has cleared its decks of antiquated incumbrances, has added new units modernized to meet the German tactics and the co-operation of ship

(Continued on Page Five)

## PLAN TO BRING MILLION MEN TO ARMS THIS YEAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—How the government plans to raise a war army of a million men within a year and two millions within two years, was disclosed upon the passage of the war resolution by the house.

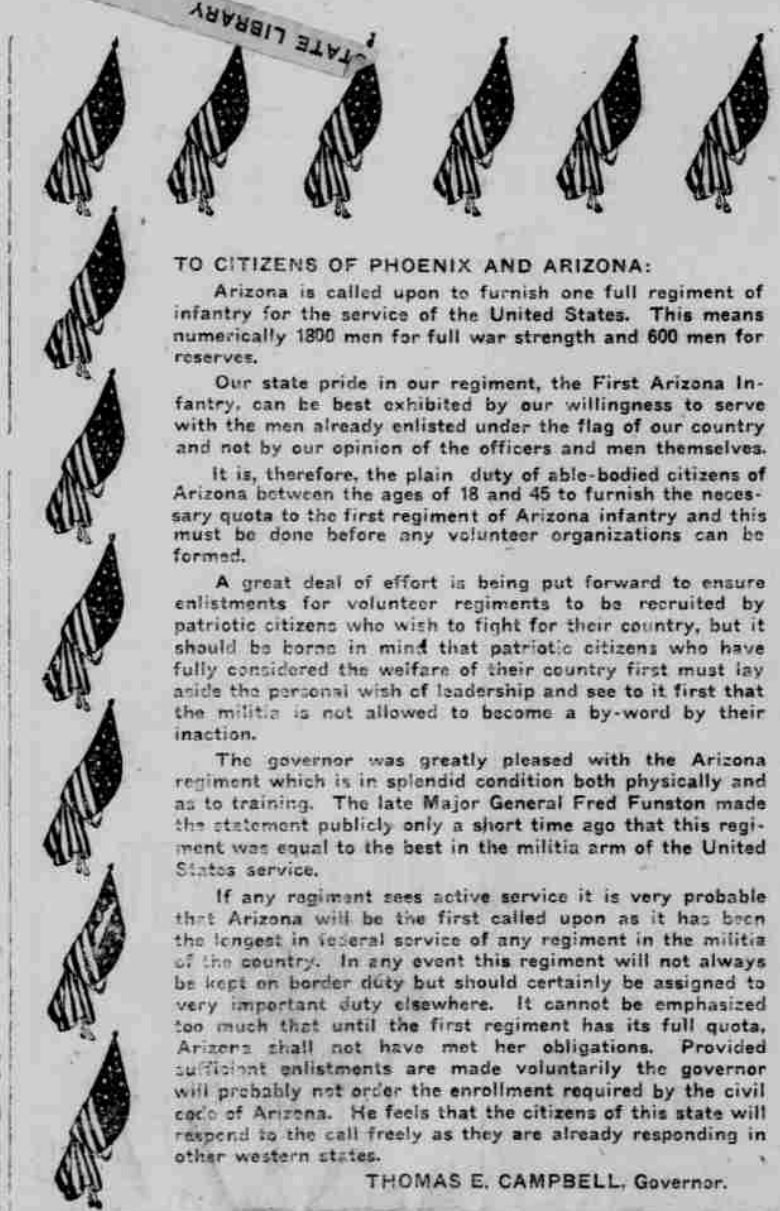
A bill prepared by the general staff and approved by the president for submission to congress provides for the immediate filling up of the regular army and national guard to war strength of more than 800,000, by draft unless enough volunteers enlist quickly, and for bringing the service by late summer of the first 500,000 of the new force of young men between the ages of 19 and 25 years to be called to the colors by selective conscription. In drafting its program the staff recognized the fact that the United States must start at the beginning and train first an army of 100,000 officers and non-commissioned officers to undertake the training of the thousands of youths who will enter the service with no notion of military duty or life.

Expansion of the present regular army to its full war strength of 287,000 enlisted men with 11,700 officers, means many new regiments of all arms to be created by dividing existing regiments and filling each to half war strength with volunteers or conscripts. The national guard regiments all of which can be called in the federal service under the existing laws will have approximately 22,000 men and 19,500 officers at war strength. No new regiments of the guard would be organized and the full limit of the national defense act would be invoked to wipe out any distinction between federal and state forces. Here two volunteers would be received and drafted reported to only when necessary.

These two steps would provide a total force of 611,000 men and 33,000 officers, to be supplemented by a militia organization for each unit making additional 200,000 men under training but to be held in reserve to fill gaps in the active army as they occur.

Staff officers regard the plan proposed as the most effective that could be worked out to meet the present emergency. They regard the expansion of the regular army and the bringing of both that force and the present militia to full war strength as vital, since for five months they expect to employ these agencies as a huge school from which trained officers and non-commissioned officers can be turned out. No other way presents itself to meet the need for officers, although additional steps are being planned to organize new officers' schools and supplement the work of

(Continued on Page Two)



TO CITIZENS OF PHOENIX AND ARIZONA:

Arizona is called upon to furnish one full regiment of infantry for the service of the United States. This means numerically 1800 men for full war strength and 600 men for reserves.

Our state pride in our regiment, the First Arizona Infantry, can be best exhibited by our willingness to serve with the men already enlisted under the flag of our country and not by our opinion of the officers and men themselves. It is, therefore, the plain duty of able-bodied citizens of Arizona between the ages of 18 and 45 to furnish the necessary quota to the first regiment of Arizona infantry and this must be done before any volunteer organizations can be formed.

A great deal of effort is being put forward to ensure enlistments for volunteer regiments to be recruited by patriotic citizens who wish to fight for their country, but it should be borne in mind that patriotic citizens who have fully considered the welfare of their country first must lay aside the personal wish of leadership and see to it that the militia is not allowed to become a by-word by their inaction.

The governor was greatly pleased with the Arizona regiment which is in splendid condition both physically and as to training. The late Major General Fred Funston made the statement publicly only a short time ago that this regiment was equal to the best in the militia arm of the United States service.

If any regiment sees active service it is very probable that Arizona will be the first called upon as it has been the longest in federal service of any regiment in the militia of the country. In any event this regiment will not always be kept on border duty but should certainly be assigned to very important duty elsewhere. It cannot be emphasized too much that until the first regiment has its full quota, Arizona shall not have met her obligations. Provided sufficient enlistments are made voluntarily the governor will probably not order the enrollment required by the civil code of Arizona. He feels that the citizens of this state will respond to the call freely as they are already responding in other western states.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL, Governor.

## UNITED STATES IS ACCLAIMED THROUGHOUT ALL OF FRANCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PARIS, April 5.—This was America's day in France. Besides the parliamentary manifestation and the great display of the stars and stripes throughout the capital, the municipal councils met in cities, both large and small, and passed resolutions acclaiming the United States.

The crowded subway cars were more animated than at any time since the war began with general conversation about the new American ally. Groups of soldiers and civilians in front of all cafes and at all street corners discussed the great event with manifest satisfaction. Newspapers containing American developments were eagerly purchased. The appearance of the American flag at windows in different parts of the city multiplied rapidly as the day advanced. The crowd on the available supply was exhausted.

Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm for the United States were witnessed today in both houses of parliament. Not since the historic session of August 4, 1914, has there been a parallel.

Alexandre Ribot, the venerable premier, arose immediately after the chamber came to order and began an address in solemn and impressive tones to the silent assemblage which filled every part of the house. Deputies listened with unbroken attention until the first mention of the United States. At first there was a decorous clapping of hands and then the whole house spontaneously arose, cheering for the United States and President Wilson.

The American ambassador William

G. Sharp, was in the diplomatic gallery. The deputies turned toward him and the demonstration continued. The ambassador stood up and bowed and the cheering was redoubled.

Premier Ribot continued his address, but almost every phrase was interrupted by applause. Mr. Sharp was again obliged to rise and acknowledge an ovation when the premier said:

"The United States wishes neither conquest nor compensation. 'We all have the feeling that something great, surpassing the proportions of a political event has just been accomplished,' said Premier Ribot. 'Entrance into the war with us of the most pacific democracy in the world is an historic fact without equal.'

The premier's address was delivered in the presence of William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, and the other members of the diplomatic corps. The ministerial benches and members' seats were filled and the galleries were crowded.

"Those voting for the resolution to demonstrate to us its attachment to peace," Mr. Ribot continued, "The great American nation solemnly declares it cannot remain neutral in this great conflict between right and violence, between civilization and barbarism."

(Continued on Page Three)

## AFTER HISTORIC NIGHT SESSION HOUSE PASSES WAR RESOLUTION AND SENDS IT TO PRESIDENT

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, April 6 (Friday).—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the senate, passed the house shortly after 3 o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50.

President Wilson will sign the resolution as soon as Vice President Marshall has attached his signature in the senate. It formally accepts a state of belligerency, forced by German aggressiveness and authorizes and directs the president to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination.

Without roll calls the house rejected all amendments, including proposals to prohibit the sending of any troops overseas without congressional authority.

Passage of the resolution followed seventeen hours of debate. There was no attempt to filibuster but the pacifist groups under the leadership of Democratic Leader Kitchin prolonged the discussion with impassioned speeches, declaring their conscience would not permit them to support the president's recommendation that a state of war be declared.

Cheers greeted the announcement of the result. A few minutes later Speaker Clark signed the resolution and the house adjourned to meet again Monday and take up the administration's recommendations for war legislation.

Just before 2 o'clock Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana, who had waited in her office through most of the evening, entered the chamber and took a seat. Miss Rankin sat through the first roll call with bowed head, failing to answer to her name, twice called by the clerk.

On the second roll call she arose and said in a solemn voice "I want to stand by my country but I cannot vote for war." For a moment then she remained silent standing supporting herself against her desk and as cries of "vote" came from several parts of the house she sank back into her seat without uttering a word. She was recorded in the negative.

The fifty who voted against the resolution were:

Almond, Britten, Bacon, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, Connolly of Kansas; Cooper of Wisconsin; Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dimmock, Esch, Fear, Fuller of Illinois; Haurin, Hay, Hennessy, Hilliard, Hull of Iowa; Jone, Johnson of South Dakota; Keating, King, Kin, Kitchin, Knudsen, La Follette, Little, London, Lusk, McHenry, Meason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Rea, Roberts, Roderburg, Shackelford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stafford, Vandys, Voigt, Wheeler, Wood of Iowa. Those voting for the resolution: Adamson, Alexander, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayres, Bankhead, Barkley, Barnhart, Bathrick, Bell, Black, Blackburn, Blanton, Boomer, Borland, Brand, Brodbeck, Bruckner, Brumbaugh, Buchanan, Byrne of South Carolina; Byrne of Tennessee; Caldwell, Campbell of Pennsylvania; Chandler of Mississippi; Cantrell, Caraway, Carey, Carlin, Carr, Carr of Oklahoma; Clarke of Florida; Claypool, Collier, Connally of Texas; Cox, Crisp, Cresser, Dale of New York; Dent, Denton, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dies, Dixon, Dooling, Doolittle, Doremus, Doughton, Drane, Dyer, Eagan, Eagle, Estepinal, Evans, Ferris, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Flood, Flynn, Foster, Fuller of Massachusetts; Gallagher, Gallivan, Gandy, Gard, Gardner, Garrett of Tennessee; Garrett of Texas; Glas, Goodwin of North Carolina; Goodwin of Arkansas; Gordon, Gray of Alabama; Gregg, Griffin, Hamill, Hamlin, Hardy, Harrison of Miss.; Harrison of Virginia; Hastings, Hayden, Hefflin, Helms, Heverling, Holland, Hood, Houston, Howard, Huddleston, Hulbert, Hull, of Tenn.; Humphrey, Jacobway, Johnson of Kentucky; Jones of Texas; Jones of Virginia; Keith, Kelly of Pennsylvania; Kettner, Keer of Ohio; Kinchloe, Lazenby, Lazaro, Lee of California; Lecher, Lever, Littlejohn, Littlepage, Loback, Longeman, Lunn, McAndrews, McClintock, McKenna, McNamara, Mansfield, Martin of Illinois; Martin of Louisiana; Mays, Montague, Moon, Neely, Nichols of South Carolina; Oldfield, Oliver of Alabama; Oliver of New York; Olney, O'Shaughnessy, Overstreet, O'Connell, Padgett, Park, Phelan, Polk, Poff, Quinn, Ragsdale, Rainey, Baker, Rayburn, Riordan, Robinson, Rumjue, Rouse, Rubey, Rueker, Russell, Schall, Sanders of Louisiana; Sanders of Virginia; Schall, Scully, Sears, Shallenger, Sherley, Sims, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Smith of New York; Snook, Strickland, Steele, Stephens of Miss.; Stephens of Nebraska; Sterling of Pennsylvania; Stevenson, Sullivan, Summers, Tague, Tallbott, Taylor of Arkansas; Taylor of Colorado; Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Tamm, Tamm of Walker, Walton, Watkins, Watson of Virginia; Weaver, Wellen, Welty, Whaley, White of Ohio; Wilson of Louisiana; Wilson of Texas; Wingo, Wise, Young of Texas.

(Continued on page two)

## Three Billion Is Asked To Finance War For One Year

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Congress was asked today to provide immediately \$3,502,517,000 to finance the war for one year, approximately as follows:

For the war department, \$2,532,000,000.

For increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 127,000 men and the marine corps to 33,000 men, \$475,555,761.

For other necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, at the discretion and discretion of the president, \$292,538,790, and.

For the coast guard, so that it may bring to a high state of efficiency its telephone system of coastal communication, \$800,000.

A bond issue, increased taxation, including higher taxes on tobacco, large incomes, whisky, beer, tobacco and new methods of taxation probably will be restored to raise the huge amount. Unofficial estimates to the federal reserve board are that the banks of the federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000,000 of war bonds at once at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that he thought the government would have no difficulty in raising the necessary finances, but declined to indicate any probable methods that will be adopted.

Treasury department experts are assembling a mass of data for consideration of the president and congressional committees. Leaders in the house and senate conferred with Secretary McAdoo during the day with reference to proposed increases and new taxation and a call was issued for a meeting tomorrow of the house appropriations committee.

The estimate calling for the appropriation of money for carrying on the war were couched in general terms. The great total does not include possible loans to the allies, part of the administration's program as outlined in the president's address to congress, and demands upon the country's finances will be increased by whatever amount it is decided to place at the disposal of the entire governments.

Secretary McAdoo, into whose hands will be placed the task of suggesting methods for raising large sums by increased taxation, so that the war may be paid for as far as possible during its life time, said tonight he had received

many suggestions from bankers and others. John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, is in New York to consult with bankers there, it is understood, regarding the proposed bond issue.

Mr. McAdoo expects to have frequent conferences with leaders of the house and senate. Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee said tonight that no plan of action would be formulated until the committee could consider the estimates and reasons for making the appropriations.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee intimated that short term notes might be issued to a limited extent.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking majority member of the ways and means committee, which will have the final say in drafting the war revenue bill before its presentation to the house, declared tonight that the income tax probably would be amended so as to furnish the government with greatly increased revenues during the war.

(Continued on Page Three)

"My view is," he said, "that while the war lasts no man should enjoy an income of more than \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year, and that the government should take at least \$200,000,000 additional annually by raising taxes on whisky and beer to a level with what they were taxed in England before the war."

The excise on profits, now in force, must be graduated, making it heaviest on largest profits. The tariff is impossible as a source of revenue during the war.

Lowering of the income tax exemption to \$2,000 and possibly to \$1,500 are among the proposals under consideration. A conservative view was that the present rate of taxation would add \$100,000,000 to the government's revenue by lowering the exemption to \$2,000. Some officials thought that the returns would be doubled, bringing the total to approximately \$500,000,000.

Proposals under consideration to increase the federal tax on estates up to

(Continued on Page Three)

## Roosevelt Says No Unwise Precedent Would Be Created

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, April 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued a statement here tonight in which he denied that "unwise precedent" would be created, as means suggested, in permitting him to raise a division for active service on the French front.

"The American people," asserted Colonel Roosevelt, "are united behind the president in the determination to wage effective, aggressive war for our rights and for the rights of humanity and civilization. I believe that our people now realize that the system of universal military service is the only effective and the only absolutely democratic system. I most earnestly hope for the passage of legislation establishing the principle of universal obligatory military service and training."

"I believe the American people desire that in the immediate future we send abroad an expeditionary force. It is

an excellent and indispensable thing to raise money for and furnish supplies to our allies."

"The American people wish to do their own fighting. They do not wish merely to pay others to fight for them. They believe that we owe it to our selves and to the national honor to send a fighting force of at least an army corps under the American flag, to the front at the earliest moment. This army corps should be commanded by one of our first class regular major generals. It might consist of three or perhaps only two divisions."

"I have asked permission to raise a division which would be in this army corps and under its commander. No unwise precedent can possibly be created by permitting an ex-president of the United States of previous military experience to raise such a division and to serve with it at the front under the command of the general who heads the army corps."

Fire of unknown origin at 1 o'clock this morning completely destroyed the Boston Tea store, at 217 West Sherman street, leaving only the concrete side walls standing, and seriously damaged adjoining houses to the west.

Damage in the neighborhood of \$6,000. The building occupied by the store belongs to Sam Siegrist and was built a couple of years old, costing \$3,200 to build in these days of costly construction cost. The stock in the store belonged to Fred Figley and invoiced in February about \$2,000. The house at 219 West Sherman street caught fire from the store and was probably as much damaged by the water, which had to be poured upon it to put out the flames, as by the fire itself. The house was occupied by a family by the name of Lloyd, recent arrivals.

Mr. Figley states that he had his stock pretty well insured. But Mr. Siegrist says he had but small insurance upon the building. However, he stated that he will rebuild the store at once.

Two bulldozes formerly kept in the store were, fortunately, chained outside the building and, therefore, are alive. There was talk about the source of the fire that it might have been of incendiary origin, but few reasons for this assertion were advanced.

Loss \$6,000

## TO RUSH NAVAL MOBILIZATION WHEN WAR RESOLUTION SIGNED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The navy department completed preparations late today to flash telegraphic orders for the mobilization of 15,000 members of the naval militia and the naval reserve immediately upon the signing of the war resolution by President Wilson after it has passed the house.

As yet there is nothing to indicate that the compulsory service proposed for the army will be applied to fill up the navy. An average of 250 new men a day is being added to the service and officers hope to find a great flow of volunteers when congress sets all machinery in motion.

"What we will term the 'material estimate,' Secretary Daniels said, referring to the navy budget submitted today 'is to provide for additional ships, guns and ammunition, various articles of ship's equipment, material and supplies of various kinds for aviation, storage facilities, for ordnance supplies, additional employees at navy yards, and to meet the added expenses of the navy department."

"I have put this estimate in budget form because it is almost impossible at this time to say with any degree of accuracy just how much will be needed for a particular purpose."

The text of the proposed paragraph in the war appropriation bill is as follows: "For actual and necessary expenditures for the naval establishment and the navy department and any and every

purpose connected therewith, in addition to any and all expense therefor, to be expended at the discretion and in the discretion of the president, and to remain available until expended, \$232,538,790; provided, that limitations imposed by existing law shall not apply to the expenditure of this fund."

(Continued on page two)

## Cardinal Gibbons Says All Must Support the President

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BALTIMORE, April 5.—"In the present emergency it behooves every American citizen to do his duty to uphold the hands of the president and the legislative department in the solemn obligations that confront us," said Cardinal Gibbons tonight in response to requests coming from distinguished statesmen at Washington, and others, for an expression from him on the national crisis.

"The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to his country," continued the cardinal. "This loyalty is manifested more by acts than by words; by solemn service rather than by empty declaration. It is exhibited by an absolute and unreserved obedience to his country's call."

"Both houses of congress with the executive are charged and sworn to frame those laws that are demanded by the present crisis. Whatever, therefore, congress may decide, should be unequivocally complied with by every patriotic citizen. The members of both houses of congress are the instruments of God in guiding us in our civic duties. It behooves all of us, therefore, to pray that the Lord of Hosts may inspire our national legislature and executive to frame such laws in the present crisis as will redound to the glory of our country, righteousness of conduct, and to the future permanent peace of the nations of the world."